bids fair to prevent its being done at all.

THE USE OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A GREENBACKER FOR BATE.

a great commercial center.

The signs of the times indicate that nearly all the old elements of opposition to Radicaliem will be concentrated on Bats before the day of election. In another column we publish a letter from J. L. Harris, the leading Greenbacker of Shelby county, on the political situation. Mr. Harris is known as the "Plow Boy," and is a man of fine practithe "Plow Boy," and is a man of fine practical sense. After a careful survey of the contest in the State he announces his determination to support General Bate for governor. Mr. Harris's letter will no doubt ernor. Mr. Harris's letter will no doubt have much influence with the supporters of found his skull was crushed and his face Beasley, as he is an original Greenbacker, badly mutilated. and is still a supporter of that organization. But he has the good sense to see that the Harris arrives at his conclusions. But the crime. While he was being taken to Henry Woodcock, brother of the murde fact that he has determined to give his influence to Bate is most gratifying. Mr. by killing Orange, but was prevented by Harris is a man of the people; he thoroughly officers. Some attribute the crime to jeslousy. understands their needs, desires and sympathies, and here in Shelby county where he is known as an honest man and good citizen. his letter will exercise great influence over the few Greenbackers who proposed to contribute to the election of Hawkins by supporting Beasley. The Greenbackers, according to the First National Bank, on the charge of complicity in the recent robbing in which the thieves got away with \$20,000. The arrest has just been made, and the deto say as much to his political friends It is to be hoped the Greenbackers in every part of the State will read Mr. Harris's le ter, as his advice affects the interest of the rich and poor-the prosperity of white and black Greenbackers and Democrats alike. The confest is between Hawkins and Bate, and as ing that the Greenbackers should support Bate, who agrees with them on a vital question of State policy, in preference to Hawkins, with whom they do not agree on either

national or State politics.

THE WAR ON WOMEN. When savages engage in war they slaughits desperation it scruples at no enormity that will subserve its purposes. The sympathies of the civilized world have been enlisted in an effort to ameliorate the sufferings of women in their struggle for a betterment of their condition. In the United States there has been a growing disposition to give employment to them at such avocations as are suited to their leaders attempt and in the suite was at Alticular, seventy-nee miles away, the night the assault was committed. Although bonds have been perfected for Montgomery, Pettis and Clement, they prefer the shelter of the jail to freedom. It is hardly probable, however, even if the girl die, that the mob will attempt to lynch the ed in an effort to ameliorate the sufferings of are suited to their tastes, strength, and in which they can be equally as efficient and expert as men. This disposition has LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. prompted the employment by thousands of female clerks in the departments at Washington who are making a handsome support for themselves and families. The duties in combent upon a postmaster are such as wo men can perform. Indeed, they are pecu liarly adapted to their sex, and in all par of the country they have charge of postoffices and have made faithful officials. But, un fortunately, women cannot vote or engage is the cess-pool of politics in the interest of the the postoffices, and their places given to un postmistress of this city for nearly for years. There was no complaint against Mrs. Thomason, only so far as they may have been made by the commission ar pointed to fabricate charges against her and to recommend her removal. The people of Memphis have expressed no diseatisfaction with her management. Those who have the most business with the Mem phis postoffice have made no complaint, Il there had been any irregularities or neglecof duty the newspapers would be the first to discover it; but they all join in bearing will ing testimony to her efficiency. The subordinates have been polite, accommodating and ever ready to serve the newspapers and the business community without regard to the hours for opening and closing the office. But party exigency required the removal of Mrs. Thompson, and the head which carried a handsome face was decapitated by the remorseless guillotine. An excellent lady, widow dependent on her own resources for subsistence, has been removed not in the in terest of civil-service reform; but for rea sons which makes it a mockery and farce. Mrs. Nabers has also been re moved from the postoffice at Holly Springs for the same purpose. This lady is the widow of the late B. D. Nabers He left a large and helpless family, and hi widow as postmaster of Holly Springs was enabled to keep the wolf from the door. It 1878 she lost three members of her family n three consecutive days. Two months ago n three consecutive days. Two months ago she lost a son who had been a tax and a constant care to her since his birth, and now she has been turned out of doors with a house full of women without the means of support. This is shameful; it is scandalous; it is diagraceful. The men as well as the women of the country should rise up and rebuke such cruelty. The self-respect of Mrs. Nabers would not permit her to appoint as clerk a villian whose services she did not want, and the result is she has been removed and a man appointed who was rejected by the Sen-

MISS EMMA BOND,

The Victim of the Taylorsville Outrage, Reported Dying of Her Injuries-A Strange Suicide.

A Woman Killed by Her Husband in a Fit of Jealousy-Murdered for Money.

New York, August 29 .- James Reilly murdered his brother-in-law, Robert Des-mond, in Long Island City this morning. Both had been drinking, but it is said the quarrel arese from the fact that Desmond had been beating his wife, Reilly's aister. Evidently a Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, August 29 - Jacob Hogoden German carpenter, left Louisville vester and the body was recovered later. It was evidently a suicide, but no cause was assigned.

Shot Himself Through the Meart. OXFORD, IND., August 29.—Early last night a boy named Edward Forbes, coming home wet and explaining to his mother tha

railroad has just been completed, and there will be three more in a short space of time. Everything tends to show that the future of the city was never so bright so now. The people are engaging extensively although there were large petition for clem-ency. Two or three culprits almost fainted. The majority exhibited iron nerve.

> PITIBUEG, August 29 - Anton Strouse, of Mifflin township, and his next door neighor, Mrs. Strausser, quarreled about their hildren last evening. Mrs. Strausser struck grouse in the mouth, when the latter pulled a revolver and shot his assailant through the head. Mrs. Strauser is still living, but will

Mardered for Money. advices from parties just arrived from Mag-adelen, Sonora, that Jose Ortiz, brother to

Horrible Tragedy. But he has the good sense to see that the election of Basalay is an impossibility and to defeat Hawkins, whose policy on the State-debt question he opposes, he will support Bate on a platform more in accord with his own views than the Republican. We do not pretain the Republican where the second surrendered himself to alone. The husband surrendered himself to alone. The husband surrendered himself to alone. tend to indorse the reasons by which Mr. a deputy sheriff, but gave no account of the Harris arrives at his conclusions. But the crime. While he was being taken to jail woman, attempted to avenge his sister's death

Startling Development in the Kewane Bank Robbery.

KEWANEE, ILL, August 29.-Great ex-Miss Harris, in the vault were all prerranged. The detectives feel confident of eing ultimately able to recover all the money stolen. A value containing \$300 of

TAYLORSVILLE, ILL, August 29 Miss ught, but the attending physicians agree she has a poor chance to recover, and her death or twice was found to be raving. On one of these occasions, her father says, the went over her former statement about the outrage made to the prosecuting attorney, and detailed every circumstance, without varying in the ter indiscriminately age in its decreptude, least from the written statement. While in the helpless mother and the infant in her this condition she made some remarks that arms. The Republican party, in its efforts to perpetuate its waning power, seems to be prisoners. Mr. Bond says he has within the past week obtained some new and valuable testimony, and is now more firmly convinced than ever that he has the right parties. Elliott R. Hobbs still remains in confinement, though he has shown conclosively that he was at Mitchell, seventy-five miles away,

To the Editors of the Appeal It is well known to all the readers of your paper in this county that I am an uncom-promising Greenbacker. I am opposed to addividual, State and national indebtedness, for debt, of whatever nature, is a soulless cormorant, filling its bottomless stomach day and night on the earnings of producers. I hold that the productive industries of the country pay all debts, private and public, and that all interest charges of whatever character are saddled on production and taken out of the hard earnings of producers; hence the higher interest charges and the arger public debts are, the greater the burden will be to the producing classes; for, as interest charges and public debts go up, wages and the price of productions go down; while manufactured articles and all other articles not manufactured, but held in the nands of speculators, go up. I am opposed to refunding the State and national debis at any rate of interest, for I regard any rate of interest a robbery of the toiling coiving any of the benefits. I am opposed to the power given to national banks and all other large moneyed corporations. I am pposed to that system of tariff that filches from the poor man \$9 to give to rich cor-porations, while only \$1 goes into the public

I am opposed to granting the public lands to any corporation whatever for any pur-pose. I am in favor of homesteads for all, cheap money for all, remunerative employ-ment for all, cheap and good government for all, equal protection to life, liberty and its pursuits of happiness for all, the greatest mount of freedom consistent with law and order for all, a more uniform and practical system of free-school education for all, the same pay for the same services for all, and trard times, stint and slavery for none. All of which could be done if we could get legisative protection all along the line of pro-ductive enterprise and by retiring national banks, repeating all tariff and intern evenue laws, paying the national debt with ng to the people and for the people an imple amount of money to circulate free of interest among the people, to keep constantly employed at good wages all the labor in the entire country in the various avenues of

roductive enterprise.

I hope you will excuse the length of this part of my article, as I wished to put mysel in this county, that have fattened as Green backers since 1878 have gone back to the flesh pots of Egypt. O's shame, where is thy blush? O's greed of office, whither art thou tending? O's double-dealer, watch thy cards, for the tempest is gathering South, North East and West that will sweep the enslaver.

of men from high places and power.

I wish to say to the Greenbackers of Shelby county a few things touching the pending

would not rest on any better security than We have a four-horse team of candidates for governor hitched to a one-horse wagon, sailing around, loaded to the axle with dirty sailing around, loaded to the axle with dirty sentiment and cheap taffy for the people. The team is too large for the wagon, and the freight carried is of too inferior a quality to be consumed by any but those of a deprayed sentiment or dwarfed intellect.

Mr. Hawkins, a Republican, and Mr. Fussell, a Democrat, are both on the same platform favoring and sustaining the present settlement. Mr. Bate, a Democrat, and Mr.

tlement. Mr. Bate, a Democrat, and Mr. Bessley, a National, are both opposed to the present sattlement. The present settlement. The former agree as to the State debt, but disagree as to who shall be governor, and the latter agree in opposition to the present settlement, but disagree as to the details of a settlement. Both of the former or both of the latter cannot be elected, and as a fact is of more importance than the details of a fact it behooves all to pool their details and consolidate on facts.

The present condition of the State debt, as stated before, does not admit in point of fact but of one proposition, and that is, to pay it or not to pay it. A proposition to change the conditions of settlement, or to repudiate

the conditions of settlement, or to repudiate any more of it, or all of it, does not amount to decent nonsense, for the question is now closed unless the entire question is referred to the people, to whom of right it belongs, for they alone have it to pay; hence I am in favor of dividing the debt into two classes. What is known as the debt proper, and all other debts in the other class, and then submit both divisions to the people to pay o not to pay. But the politicians say that will not do, for the people will repudiate all o it. The politicians are in favor not only o the minority to rule, but of robbing the peo-ple, under the forms of law, by the tricks of political legerdemain. Politicians can never settle the State debt, in law or with the cash;

the strongest man ron slone in the interest of the present settlement, then it is the duty of their friends to pool them and only run one. If Mr. Bate and Beasley cannot pool, hen their friends should pool for them, and only ron one in opposition to its settlement. In my judgment, Hawkins is the leading, man to hold fast what has been done; and that Bate is the leading man to undo what has been done; hence all who are willing to pay the railroad debt and receive no stock, interest, or profits from, to, or in them, and are willing to be robbed and see their neighbors robbed under the forms of law, should be represented in love and war." Sir Garnet Wolseley's engagements create some fear questly gained by the mercest chance. There questly gained by the mercest chance. There questly gained by the mercest chance. There is just a tonge of anxiety lest he may tempt the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning whether he has not with the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning whether he has not with the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning whether he has not with the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning whether he has not with the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning to fate the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning to fate the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning whether he has not with the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning to fate the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning to fate the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning to fate the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning to fate the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning to fate the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning to fate the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning to fate the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning to fate the fates too much. Already military opinion is questioning to fate the fa bors robbed under the forms of law, should ley's spirited advance on Cairo shows that vote for Hawkins, and all who are not in dash continues to be the principle of his favor of paying the railroad debt and who action.
are not in favor of being robbed and seeing FIGHTING BETWEEN THE ADVANCED POSTS their neighbors robbed should vote for Bate.

As a Greenbacker I am willing to pool everything in State politics to defeat the present settlement of the State debt, and so dvise all other Greenbackers in the State. But in national politics pool nothing, stand to your colors, preferring continued defeat to a slavish surrender to task sucre and open J. L. HARRIS.

Workingmen's Strikes and Wages. To the Editors of the Appeal: As you request me to answer what you are

ease to call a conundrum-the question What causes so many strikes for higher wages if high tariffs secure high wages?—I will do so with the greatest pleasure after calling your attention to the fact that, in-stead of many, there have been very few, if stead of many, there have been very few, i have in so instance been caused, what your enemy's guns were captured. duestion seems to imply, by starvation wages, but because the workingmen did not receive their proportionate share of the profits made by the manufacturer to which they (the by the manufacturer to which they for large workingmen) were entitled, as they, to a large extent, contributed to it. Formerly the emdemands if convinced that they are just. On the other hand, when the manufac-urer loses money he communicates the fact to submit to a reduction of wages, if found to be true. To prove this I will state that last week an amended and advanced scale has a poor chance to recover, and her death is expected to occur within a few days. It was thought once yesterday that she was dead, respiration having ceased for a time. She has been at times unconscious, and once or twice was found to be rawing. On once the control of the country more properous, our manufactories more flourishing and did the workingmen receive better wages before the

SENATOR HARRIS'S

mencing on the 2d of September Next at Erin.

We are authorized by Senator Harris perinning on Saturday, the 2d of Sentember It is hoped that the people of the places and ounties named will endeavor to meet the enator at the hour in the day mentioned, as it will greatly facilitate him in his work of horoughly canvassing West Tennessee.

List of Appointments ouston county, Saturday, Septem n, Gibson county, Monday, September blon county, Tuesday September

Lexington, Henderson county, Wednesday, September 13th.

Jackson, Madison county, Thursday, Septembe Franklin, Williamson county, Tuesday, Sep per 26th. Pulaski, Giles county, Thursday, September 27th Speaking will begin about 11 o'clock a.m. each day, unless postponed to a later hour

MONTREAL, Angust 29 -The American association for the Advancement of Science met again to-day. A large number of new members were elected. An invitation from the Academy of Science of Minneapolis, Minn., to hold its next congress there in 1883 was unanimously agreed to. The meeting then adjourned to meet in sections, where papers were read by various members,
Information was received to-day that Herbert Spencer was too unwell to attend the

A final adjournment is expected to-morrov A Little Bevolution Squelched. Mexico, August 29 .- This morning two State government, and the other of the friends of General Garcia Cadens, who has presidential aspirations. Last night a fight occurred between Cadena and the friends of the State troops. After a sharp contest of are only guilty of carrying out the precepts

further disturbance is anticipated Louisville a Fortunate City. This city has been singularly fortunate, as several citizens have of late gotten small for-tunes in drawing prizes in the lottery. The last fortunate one is Mr. William W. Irwin, tered rives up and rebuke such cracity. The self-respect of Mrs. Nabers would not permit her to appoint as clerk on the State debt is a selfed and the water. During May and Juntal whose services she did not want, and the result is she has been removed and a man appointed who was rejected by the Sens to we accuse the service was not easily to the State debt as a selfed, however, the first and the service was not easily the removal of Mrs. Nabers while Congress was in season. But so soon as Harris, a discovered to his great points are the service was not appointed who was rejected by the Sens are not in State politics. The Self-respect to the State debt as a selfed, however, the removal of Mrs. Nabers while the self-respect to the State debt as a self-add on the self-respect to the sens that the sens that the self-respect to the sens that the s a clerk in the auditor's office of the Louis-ville and Nashville railroad, Second and

The Egyptians Again Defeated with Heavy Loss-The Question of Greatest Interest to Turkey.

Probable Effects of the Rising Nile of the Campaign-Dangers to the Troops from Sickness.

ALEXANDRIA, August 29.—The enemy are still strengthening their left. They sent out an armored train last evening. The new ministry can only be a stop-gap and it is to be regretted that Cherif Pasha should have associated his name with it. The influx of immigrants is causing the

Those affoat in the harbor to-day witnessed he unusual sight of the keel-hauling of thre Arab sailors on board the Egyptian frigate Souda for mutiny. They were first flogged and then tied to a rope and bauled up to the port-side yard-arm. They were then dropped into the sea, dragged under the keel and hauled up to the starboard yard-arm. They were soon dead. GERMANY SATISFIED, BUT ENGLAND ANXIOUS Public interest is centered upon the mil

tary operations in Egypt. The occupation of the Suez canal as the base of Sir Garnet Wolseley's attack is considered by European military authorities to be good strategy. The Germans, though critical and disposed to settle the State debt, in law or with the cash; in law, because they cannot and will not harmonize; in cash, because they are not able, Hence, I repeat it, it is the people's question, addressing itself directly to every man's pocket—white and black, Democrat, Republican and National. Then, in the name of common honesty, common sense and fair dealing, refer the question to the only tribunal that can settle it.

If Mr. Hawkins and Fussell cannot pool the minor details in these platforms and let the strongest man run alone in the interest of the present settlement, then it is the duty of the present settlement, then it is the duty egotistical dispatches respecting Thursday's

> London, August 29.—A diamarch Ismailis states that firing began Monday evening between the advanced posts of the enemy and of the British.

> A BRILLIANT SOCUESS. rat Wolseley telegraphs from Ismaili. at 4:18 o'clock this morning as follows: "I have just received news from the front that cess, taking eleven guns. Only a few British were killed, but over 100 were wounded. I am just about to proceed to the front."

BATTLE AT KASSASIN. PORT SAID, August 29 .- Last evening th any, strikes of skilled labor during the past twelve months. The strikes heretofore (I am speaking exclusively of those of skilled labor)

Arabe attacked the British position at Kassus, and were repulsed with heavy loss. The British lost 120 men. Eleven of the

vesterday evening by about twelve guns and sabering a considerable number. The cav-alry were well handled by Major-General Drury Lowe, General Graham's dispo-sitions were all they could have been. His operations were carried was on the field during the action The cavalry charged by moonlight, but were unable to secure the rebel guns, which the enemy withdrew during the night. They left, however, all their ammunition. The killed are Surgeon-Major Shaw, six marine artillery and one infantry sergeant. The

lieutenants and fifty-six men. THE MATTER IN DOUBT.
CONSTANTINOPLE, August 29.—Lord Dufferin has not received a reply from Granville, to whom he submitted the Porte's acceptance ville will agree to the acceptance by the Porte, as the latter has been several times warped that it might be too late.

rounded are one major, two captains, two

THE PORTE'S LATEST DEMAND. The Porte now insists that the Turkish troops shall be permitted to attack Alexandria, and urges that Alexandria shall serv publish the following as the list of appoint- as a common base for British and Turkish operations.

THE QUESTION OF GREATEST INTEREST TO THE COUNTRY THEREY.

The interest of the moment centers about the question whether Turkey will yield to the demand of England, and agree to punish Arabi for his war on women and children. The Turkish government is controlled by two opposing forces. It has its thoroughly political party, made up of men who know foreign literature, have studied history and mingled with foreigners, and who know ething of the weakness of the Turkish empire. But these men of politics are hampered in their discussion of measures by the fact that they are Moslems and are responsible to the Moslem world for their thoughts and acts. Of the same religious faith as the purely political party among the Turks, and yet opposed to its methods in almost every particular, is the religious party. This party is composed of men of great weight in learn-ing, and is supported by the mass of the sople. But the learning of the great men this party is learning in the Arabic philosophy of bygone centuries. These learned men are occupied with problems of hair-splitting in the interpretation of the Koran; nd are as completely out of the world as f they were in equatorial Africa. They live in an age long gone by and have no idea that science has made any progress since Arabian science led the world, or that infidels can have any knowledge or any moral greatness, or any physical power that can cope with Islam. This party sees Turkey ham-pered by demands of infidels. Here in Constantinople as in Egypt, the sole measure that it has to propose is the adhesion of the Turkish government to the ancient principle of Islam: "If a man is an unsubmitted in-fidel, kill him." This religious party has been enormously strengthened of late by the adoption by the government of the Pan-Islamic theory of recovaries strength. It is fully capable of thwarting measures concocted by the Porte in open council. It is cocted by the Porte in open council. It is undoubtedly the case that the same party in Egypt, with its massacres and outrages, has gone far beyond Arabi Pacha's original intention. The sultan has thought to use this religious party to attempt her than the construction of the cattle, and involves the whole population in zuin. Again, should fall short of the ordinary height, bad crops and dearth are the consequences. The inundations, having remained stationary for a few days having the architecture. eligious party to strengthen his position, expecting to be able to control its fiercer tend-encies. But now he finds it a mighty power and stands before it in a great dilemma. This ignorant party of action has made Arabi Pasha its hero, and sings aloud his praises in all our daily papers. If the Porte decides to condemn Arabi it will have to face the whole religious element of the country and risk its revolt. If it does not condemn Arabi and his works, England will move on

twenty-eight minutes, in which one rebel was killed and three soldiers of the State the Elsing of the Nile MAY SOON POST-wounded, Garcia Cadena surrendered with The annual rising of the Nile, which is said to have already overflowed several of the low-lying spots in the delta, threatens to make Sir Garnet Wolseley's military "match against time" a close one indeed. By a curious turn of fortune the hero of Burmah and Ashantee now finds himself once more trolled by the rise and fall of the stream. in a difficulty which he has twice encountered already, viz, the opposition of a Toe whose military resources are indeed utterly June the Nile remains at its lowest.

BATTLE ATKASSASIN an officer of proved courage is reported to have said on landing: "If we have to stay here till February we may as well blow our brains out at once." On this third occasion thirds above the highest part of the column. r Garnet Wolseley is running a race with the Nile, and, should the river over flow completely before his work is doue, the obvious day by several criers, to each of whom a impossibility of moving troops and artillery particular district is allowed. From twentyimpossibility of moving troops and artillery through a region flooded several yards deep

> The use of the electric light in warfs: seems not as yet to be thoroughly perfected. An experiment was made with it the other night by the Superb, now lying off Ramleh, but, in the cautious language of the Times old ministers, who now resides in Paris. His correspondent, whether it was an advantage highness has rather the air of a rich German or otherwise is an open question. Inasmuch as the officer in charge of the picket, whose and lived always on the fat of the land, than duties it was supposed to assist, complained of an oriental. He is fair, and his mustached it was generally on his own men that tache and beard are the color of English the light was thrown, while all around them home-brewed ale. His eyelids show want of the light was thrown, while all around them was wrapped in more than Egyptian darkness, it seems as though on that occasion at least it was very much otherwise. Indeed, one feels inclined to say of it much what Sam Weller said of the dark lantern with which Mr. Pickwick proposed to guard from discovery the midnight loves of Mr. Winkle

The British troops, says the Egyptian cor-respondent of the London Times, will have to encounter "the endemic bematuria." "It is caused by a parasite, supposed to find its way into the human body by the intermedi-ary of small fresh water mollusks, with which many of the canals abound." vastations are so serious that "last year about a dozen of the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Suez were invalided within a month or two from the disease."
"About three-fourths of the fellaheen population suffer from the scourge; it is often

as Sir John Ayde, Sir Archibald Alison, the duke of Connaught and others passed slowly down. The duke looked brown and healthy, his eyes. At home and out of doors his head riding-boots, and has adopted a leather scab-bard, which looks neat and corrisonable, and cannot blunt his sword. Sir John Ayde as-malied the officers round him and uttered. sembled the officers round him, and uttered a few inspiriting words, in the course of which, however, he reminded them that their enemy was determined and well armed. Then the band struck up; 1500 bayonets General Graham was suddenly attacked tast into the town. At the head rode the prince evening by a large force of Egyptians. The into the town. At the head rode the prince evening by a large force of Egyptians. The route lay through ruined streets. Here and there a turbaned head peeped from a suddenly attacked to the corners were gathered. and there a turbaned head peeped from a window. At the corners were gathered sorrowing Arabs and women shrouded in wraps to the eyes. Half way down the Rue des Seers, the scene of the massacre, a bold crag jutted up, crowded with stately palm trees. In the pleasant shade a group of Arabs—men, women and children—stood or reclined, their graceful attitudes brought out clearly by the bright blue sky in the back-ground. They were blue sky in the back-ground. They were much startled and impressed by the six bighested pipers, who struck up together a wild izelic melody as they strode by before the cots Guards. The Arab boys ran by the side of the pipers, grave, long-robed natives drew closer together, and certain excitable

porting Bessley. The Greenbackers, according to their own declarations, desire the deseate of Hawkins, and they know, as all intelligent persons know, that this can only be brought about by voting for Bate. This Mr. Harris has the sagacity to see, and he has the patriotism, independence and manhood to say as much to his political iriends. well at the railway station, except that places had been so nicely calculated for the Scots that your correspondent had to ride on the top of the guard's brake. The train been. His operations were carried steamed slowly through an Arab village out-out with the coolness for which he has always been well known. Arabi Pasha fists after us, and boys shouted maledictions fists after us, and boys shouted maledictions French at the battle of Alexandria, on swept the carriage roofs, and drew up finally and moved into tents by the side of the Forty-sixth regiment; the Grenadiers arriving later in the evening.

EFFECTS OF THE RISE OF THE NILE. The delta, or Lower Egypt, is that part of the country most likely to be effected by the events of an immediate future, and therefore any description of what is termed "the valley of the Ntle" may be dispensed with. The river, issuing from the valley a few miles north of Caro, enters the low, wide plain, which form its reaemblack. which from its resemblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, received from that people the name of the Delta. The stream divides itself into two branches, that of Rosetta, or old Canopic, and that of Da-miat, or Phatnitie. Between these two are numerous canals, large and small, intersectnumerous canais, large and small, intersecting the country in every direction. Along the seacoast are the salt lakes or marshes, called Eurlos, communicating with the sea by an outlet, which is probably the same as the Schennytic mouth of the ancient geographers and Menzalah. Proceeding westward the Rosetta or Balbitine mouth is reached, which, with that of Damiat, are now the only two surrances from the opposing forces. It has its thoroughly po-litical parry, made up of men who know something of the world, who are well read in foreign literature, have studied history and setta is 1800 feet wide, and at Damiat nearly 800 feet. West of Rosetta a salt marsh, called Lake Etko, has been formed, which communicates on one side with the Nile and on the other with the sea, or Aboukir bay, by an outlet which corresponds to the old by an outlet which corresponds to the old Canopic mouth. West of Lake Etko is the Lake of Aboukir, which communicates with the sea, and is divided from Lake Marcotis to the southwest of it by an isthmus, along which passes the canal of Alexandria, known as the Mahmoudieh canal. This was used for the conveyance of passengers by the overland route to India. From its mouth at Atleb travelers proceeded along the Nile to Boulak, the port of Cairo, in steamboats con-structed for the service, and thence across the lesert in caravans to Suez.

The greatest breadth of the delta or cultivated plain of Lower Egypt is about eighty miles from east to west; its length from the offurication of the river to the sea is esti mated at ninety miles. The interior of the plantations, chiefly of cotton.

The rise of the Nile, occasioned by the periodical rains of Central Africa, begins in June, about the summer solstice, and continues to increase until September, overflow-ing the lowlands along its course. The delta then looks like an immense marsh, interspersed with villages, towns and trees just above the water, Should the Nile rise a few

feet above the customary elevation, the in-undation sweeps away the mud-built cot-tages of the fellaheen, drowns the cattle, and and about the end of November most of the fields are left dry and covered with a layer rich brown slime. This is the time the lands are put under cultivation.

During the winter in England, which is the

spring in Egypt, the delta as well as the val-ley of the Nile, looks like a delightful gar-den, smiling with verdure and blossom. The Somerset (Md.) Herold says that Ig-Later in the year the soil becomes parched and dusty, and in May the suffocating Khamsin begins to blow frequently from the south, sweeping along the fine sand and causing various diseases until the rising of the river comes again to refresh the land. Showers sometimes and the tand. Showers are very rare in Egypt except on the seacoast; it rains occasionally in Cairo, and sometimes in Upper Egypt. The nights, however, are cool, and the dews heavy. Strong winds blow from the north during the 320 blacks. The number of white voters is

The state of the stream is proclaimed in the

four feet to twenty-six feet may be taken as the ordinary maximum of the rise at Cairo. ISMAIL PASHA, THE EX-KHEDIVE. The Paris correspondent of the New York
Tribune writes: "The ex-viceroy of Egypt
is at the Grand Hotel. I was introduced to
fiding State Employes and Widows him in the Tuileries Gardens by one of his

covery the midnight loves of Mr. Winkle and Miss Allen, "wery nice things if they're managed properly; but when you don't want to be seen, I think they're more useful arter the candle's gone out than when it's alight."

THE ENDEMIC HEMATURIA AKIN TO YELLOW-PEVER.

The British troops, says the Egyptian corespondent of the London Times, will have a concounter "the endemic bematuria." "It state in this country. Nearly all of my money is embarked here in various enterprises, and all I want is honest government. I am being continually 'struck,' as they say, by politicians." and keeps a sumptious table there. Mehemet Ali, his grandfather, was from Albanis, and, the ex-khedive says, a first cousin of Ali Pasha. The example of this adventurer was not thrown away upon him. He did at Cairo what Ali attempted to do at Janina. Doubtless Mehemet had German blood in his veins. Most of his descendants now living

are fair-haired. Ismail Pasha was brought up in France during the reign of Louis Philippe. He speaks French like a Parisian. How could be do otherwise? When he was How could he do otherwise? When he was at Cairo he was surrounded in his hours of chief, and it is always of long curation." It is a disease "which might decimate the zeroy with permanent invalids after their returns from Egypt, as only in a few cases, when the disease has been severe, is there a complete cure."

LANDING OF BRITISH TROOPS AT ALEXANDRIA's Correspondence London Times.

Yesterday afternoon a battaiion of the Scota Guards and another of the Grenadiers moved out to Ramble. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the soldiers, in the highest spirits at the prospect of escaping from the confinement and heat of the crowded decks, were drawn up along the quay in full marching equipment. The men wore scarlet unics, the Scota white helmets, the Grenadiers light swored. Their water bottles were filled, their samunuition pouches and haversacks well stored. The dressing of the line was perfect, as Sir John Ayde, Sir Archibald Alison, the duke of Connaught and others passed slowly fatal; it generally leaves permanent mis-chief, and it is always of long curation." It

While they sat before the fire. Nothing more did he desire

While they say
Nothing more did he desire
Than to get a little nigher.
If he could;
And his heart heat higher and higher,
And her look grew sheer and shyer,
When he sided up close by her,
As he should. Then he ventured to inquire
If her sister Jane Maria,
And her mother and her sire
Were quite well.
And from time to time he'd eye her,
As though he would like to buy her,
And his bashfuiness was dire,
For a spell.

Then his husky throat grew dryer When he told her that the 'squire To himself would gladly tie her, If she would. Might he sak her sire? And he thought he would expire, When she said to his desire That he could,

THE OTHER SIDE

the Claxion-Rives Difficulty Stanton Station.

A street fight occurred at Stanton on Tues day, the 9th instant, between Mr. T. J. Claxton, of District No. 4, in this county, and Mr. Wm. C. Rives, of Stanton. It was not our intention to publish the affair as it was a matter of minor importance, and not of spe cial interest to the public. The fight grew out of the late election, and both of the par-ties concerned are personal friends of ours. We are induced to speak of the difficulty now because a mole hill has been made into a mountain, and the Brownsville Democrat has published an account of the affair that does injustice to Mr. Claxton. We affair that does injustice to Mr. Claxton. We don't accuse the Democrat of intentional misrepresention, but suppose its a count was obtained from prejudiced parties. Mr. Claxton is one of the best citizens in Fayette
county. His reputation for sobriety, peaceful and honorable conduct is unexcelled, and
he tells us this is the first fight he ever had
in his life. The charge that he struck Mr.
Rives with brass knucks is totally untrue,
and to those acquainted with Mr. Claxton's

explanation that I consider worth replying
to. He says I organized the Mutual District
telegraph. I deny it; and I not only deny it,
but I say that he and his outfit in the American District Company organized it. I had no
thing whatever to do with it. I had no
interest in it, and the governor's assertion, if
the story in the Times is correct, is made out
of the whole cloth."

"So, then, Mr. Gould, you consider that Rives with brass knucks is totally untrue, and to those acquainted with Mr. Claxton's character and habits, very absurd. The fight, as we understand it, was mutually commenced, and both parties received injuries, Mr. Claxton being struck once or twice with a heavy stick. The matter has been greatly magnified, and Mr. Claxton has been prosecuted with a malicious vindictiveness. He was charged with attempts at murder and "various and sundry crimes," bound over to court in the sum of \$2500, and sent to the Brownsville juil in default of bond. Mr. Claxton is fully able to give suy bond he desires. As soon as the news of his incarceration reached Somerville, Mr. Frank Trimble and Mr. John W. Bailey, of the firm of Bailey & Coving-W. Bailey, of the firm of Bailey & Coving ton, went to Brownsville and released him Twenty other men would have gone if it had been necessary. We take no part in the difficulty as far as the fight in itself is concerned, but as to the subsequent proceedings toward Mr. Claxton we think they were unjust to him and complimentary to no one

ALL OVER THE SOUTH.

contain 1702 inmates. It is estimated that Teras will raise between 1,500,000 and 1,600,000 bales of cotton this year. The church membership in Baltimore

The three lunatic asylums of Kentucky

larger in proportion to the population than in any other city of its size in the Union. Mr. M. B. Pulliam, of Tom Green, Tex., was offered \$150,000 cash for his ranch and cattle on the Pecos. He says he would not take \$200,000. Over \$600,000 of construction bonds of the North Carolina reilroad have been surren-dered at the State treasury, for which new bonds have been issued. Old bonds are still

Two New Orleans merchants, Mr. A. J. Gomila, president of the Board of Trade, and Mr. T. Adam Clayton, started a correpondence lately about wheat, which cul-ninated in a challenge to fight a duel. A planter over in Louisiana says take ad-

coming in.

vantage of the rain and plant a big crop of turnips. It is a hard matter to plant too many, as cows and sheep are exceedingly fond of them, and they will save many an ear of corn. Runnels county, Tex., has about 1500 in-habitants, 35,000 head of cattle, 45,000 head of sheep and 1000 head of hogs. The finest land can be bought for from fifty cents to \$2 per acre, and wheat, corn, rye, oats, millet,

The Somersei (Md.) Herald says that Ignatius W. Phoebus, formerly of Princess Anne, who was supposed to have died of yel-low-fever in Memphis, Tenn., in 1878, is still alive and residing in Cincinnati. His friend

Alabama is credited by the latest census bulletin with 662,185 white people and 600,-320 blacks. The number of white voters is summer, as the period of the inundation, and are used in propelling vessels up the Nile white voters in the total number of whites is white voters in the total number of whites is a not quite one voter to every five period. 21.3, or not quite one voter to every five per-sons. The percentage of voters in the col-ored population is 19.7, a difference of 1.6

JAY GOULD

by Governor Cornell, and Insists that New York's Executive is the

fiding State Employes and Widows and Orphans were Swindled.

New York, August 29.—The Herald publishes another interview with Jay Gould, in which he replies to Governor Cornell's anwhich he replies to Governor Cornell's au-swer to the charges against him and printed in the Times yesterday. The main points of the interview are as follows: "I am not," said Mr. Gould, "in politics, I

by politicians."

Pointing to a chest of drawers, he said:

Pointing to a chest of drawers, he said:

"Those pigeon-holes are filled with the demands, the threats, the entreaties of politimands, the threats, the entreaties of politicians." mands, the threats, the entreaties of politi-cisns—men of all parties and no party, Re-publicans, Democrats and anti-monopolists. I have no quarrel with Mr. Cornell, except when he forces a quarrel on me. I am simply defending myself, and when false charges are preferred, I must, in justise to myself, an-awer, and refute them.

The plant was constantly wearing out, taxa-tion was constantly increasing. A distinc-tion was made between it and all other kinds of taxable property, and I believed the principle to be wrong and unfair. However, I had a conversation with Governor Cornell on the subject, and I made up my mind to accept it. I accepted it as a compromise.
If he had urged a single objection against
it, it would have been withdrawn. The governor, however, in his confession seems to

treat this question very gingerly, and I think that I have said all that it is necessary to "The next branch of the case is the blind

pool."
"Yes," said Mr. Gould, "the govern makes some sort of delense of that in the Times. Let us see what he says. He deciares that he went into the pool to 'protect onc's property.' Let us examine that point. Mr. Corneil came to me and asked me to assist him in it. He begged me to get the names of my friends, men like Mr. Dillion and Mr. Ssge and others, to sustain him, and I was willing to help him and I did so. The names were given to him. The money was subscribed. He became our trustee. We helped him to what he now calls 'protecting one's property.' What did he mean? From the moment I and my friends signed the agreement with him, we had certain rights agreement with him, we had certain rights and interests with him jointly. How did he protect us? With many of us the account till remains unsettled. He made a poo He became a trustee. Now the trust laws of this State are very stringent, and I doubt if a suit is brought that Mr. Cornell can escape

much did he make out of it?" "I do not know, because I have never booked at the account." "What is your impression?"

"Well, what is the rumor?"
"That he made \$500,000 out of the trans "A pretty good job."
"If you wish to use the word 'job,' yes."

"But where did the protection of property come in?" "That question," said Mr. Gould, "bring us to the only point in Mr. Cornell's so-called explanation that I consider worth replying to. He says I organized the Mutual District telegraph. I deny it; and I not only deny it, but I say that he and his outfit in the Amer-

THE Rev. M. P. Remington, Utics, N. Y. THE Kev. M. P. Remington, Utica, N. Y., writes: "From too close application to my calling, my health underwest a severe strain. I felt a weakness in every part of my body. My digestion especially failed me, and my nerves became all unstrong. Recreation did not do me proper benefit. Finally, on the recommendation of a brother minister, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters. It has made me feel better and stronger than I ever before felt since I was a young man."

Presidential Recreations. New York, August 29.—President Artbur was to have left for Block Island this morn-ing with a party of guests in the United States steamer Dispatch, but while steam was being got up part of the machinery broke, and it will take three days to repair the damage. The President dined with Mrs Paron Stevens and a party of guests to-day

VERMIFUGE. SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional fushes of a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, wells, and sometimes bleeds; a swell-ing of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes vora-cious, with a grawing sensation of the cious, with a grawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nauses and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels fregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiecough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the texth; temper variable, but generally irritable.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

In buying Vermifuge be sure you get the centine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, manufactured by Fleming Bros., 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The market is full of sounterfeits. You will be right if it has the deguature of Fleming Bros. and C. McLane. If your storekeeper does not have the genuine, please report to us.

Send us a three cent stamp for 4 handsome advertising earls. FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. OFFICE BOARD MISSISSIPPI LEVER COMMISSIONERS,
GREENVILLE, Miss., August 19, 1882.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at it
office of the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners, at GREENVILLE, Washington count
Miss., up to 2 o'clock p.m., Monday, September
1882, for constructing the following levees, pa
ments monthly, in cash:

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES, Cubic Lake Charles arker's Break No. 1, 2 Perkin's Break

BAKING POWDER.

This powder never varies. A marrel of purit strength and wholesomeness. More economics than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short ompetition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alim or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

PARKER'S. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM oful Color to Grey or Faded Ha

PARKER'S and the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever U

FLORESTON Its rich and lesting freguence has made this delightful pertune exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having Florag-Hiscory & Co. COLOCNE

Eagle Premium Gins and Feeders.

Eagle Eclipse Huller Gin and Avery Gin Feeders and Couder Check Cotton Cleaner. Price \$100.

Repair all kinds of diss. special terms to trade. W. A. Sull's, Proprietor, 378 Front street, Remphis. CARVER COTTON-GIN CO., EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS. Carver's Cotton-Seed Linter, E. Carver Co.'s Cotton Gins, Champion Huller Gins. Improved Eclipse Gin, Feeders, Condensers, And Complete Cotton Cleaners

Also, Repairs for their Machines.
FOR SALE BY
ENNESAW MYPG CO.,
8 Had ison St., Memphi THE BROWN COTTON GIN CO.

NEW LONDON, CONN. HAVE ON HAND A STOCK OF COTTON GINS

FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS he LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, boxed, ready fo

Prices as heretofore published. Send for circular

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

"GWATHMEY'S IMPROVED

ECLIPSE GIN." The supervision of the Eclipse of The tickets in the coup.

In the partentee. The Eclipse form price— wholes, \$2: Haives, \$1. Prises paid in full in United States currency immediately on presentation of taket. For tickets mediately on presentation of taket. For tickets made further information apply to CHASE & CO., New Haven, Conn., or No. 6 West Court street, Memphis. Tenu he used to great advantage in all public ginneries and large plantations.

Send for circular and price list. THE BROWN COTTON GIN CO. Brown & Starke, Agents, Memphis, Tenu

PLANTERS' PATENT COTTON BASKET Convenient, Economical and Durable.

MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS.

J. B. ALDRICH & CO., **Eldredge Sewing-Machines**, BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS AND FASHION PUBLICATIONS

Needles, Oils, Parts, Attachments, and Repairs for all Machines MEMPHIS, TENN.

F. F. F. G.

SPCAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000. 54 chets only 85. Shares in properti Louisiana State Lottery Comp'y Incorporated in 1885 for twenty-five years by itse Legislature for Educational and Charitable pursons—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$50,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$50,000 has since been added, By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2, A.D. 1879.

The only Lotlery were roted on and indorsed by the ptople of any State. ptople of any State.

It Never Scales or Postpones.

Its Grand Single-Number Drawings take place montaly.

A SPI-LENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE NINTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS I. AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NEPTERBER 12, 1882—148th Monthly Drawing.

Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of exclusive supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD of Lm., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va., who manage all the drawings of this company, both ORDINARY and SEMI-ANNUAL and attest CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

9,000 TICKETS AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH,
FRACTIONS, IN FIPTHS, IN PROPORTION.

1 Capital Prize. Absolutely Pure.

INSURANUE.

DRAWING.

MURPHY & MURPHY,

General Insurance Agents No. 6 Madison Street. ADJOINING COTTON EXCHANGE lemphis..... Tennesse Only the best comeanies. Girhouses and

MEETING. ANNUAL MEETING of STOCKHOLDERS TENNESSEE SOUTHERN BAILEDAD COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN July 6, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Medical ing of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Memphis, on the an city of Memphis, on the

14th Day of August, 1852.

Sotice is also given that a said meeting a proposition will be submitted to the Stockholders to consolidate with the Memphis and Virksburg Railroad Company, the Mississippi Valley and Ship island Railroad Company, and the New Orleans and Mississippi Valley Bailroad Company.

GEO. M. KLEIN, Secretary.

MF The Stockholders' Meeting mentioned in foregoing notice was held at the time and place with the courts of all the state of th

MISCELLANEOUS. IN THE TREATMENT OF

nd other subjects will be further con R. T. Wilson, Pre-

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters once: don't wait. They are a

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemisia. New York. DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION. THE undersigned, doing business under the firm name of Bryson & Camp, have this day dissolved by mutual consent, 8 J. Camp having sold his entire interest to P. H. Bryson, who assumes all liabilities and assets of said firm, and will continue the business under the firm name of Bryson & Co.

Memphis, Tenu., Aug. 4. 1882. B. J. CAMP.

ST. In retiring from the firm of Bryson & Camp, I respectfully solicit for my successors a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

S. J. CAMP.

FURNITURE

Mattresses, Looking-Glasses, Etc. 231 MAIN STREET, Memphis. : : : Tennessee

CARPETS.

LOTTERY. The LITTLE HAVANA COMPANY. -OR-Supplement to Royal Havana Lottery TAKES PLACE SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

NEW SCHEME—GRAND PRIZE \$9000

37 Capital Prizes I

Desiring to meet the very general demand tor
Low-priced Tickets, we have devised a Supplementary Series of Prizes, based upon the Regular Drawings of the Royal Havans Lottery, the amount of
Prizes in which are as follows:

9 Approximations of 150 each, to the 9 remaining units of same 10 as the one drawing the \$5000.

Approximations of 250 each, to the number preceding and following the number drawing \$2000.

MEDICINAL. NERVOUS DEBILITY A CURE GUARANTEED.

Dz. E. C. Wher's Newye and Brain Tenarsky;—
A specific for Bysteria, Distinces, Convulsions,
Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of
Memory, Spermatorrhes, Impotency, Involuntary
Emussions, Premature Old Ase, Caused by overexertion, self-abuse or over-indulgence, which
cads to misery, decay and dayle. One year will
have recent cases. Each box contains one month's
reatm nt. One dollars abox, or six boxes for five
to it is sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.
We gurrantee six boxes to dure any case. With
such order received by ds for six boxes, accompament received by ds for six boxes, accompa-

4